As Much England's Interest as Ours to Accept New Propositions in Friendly Spirit

WASHINGTO Dec 21 -The following interview with Senator Lodge, the member of the Committee on Foreign Relations who had charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty during its consideration in the Senate at the present session, was obtained to-day Senator Lodge said:

"The Senate amendments are very impor tant, but they are also very simple, although there seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to them, owing to the fact that all the debates upon the treaty took place behind closed doors. Now that the amendments and votes have been made public by order of the Senate, it may not be amise to explain them briefly.

"Let me say, first, that the amendments were not dictated by hostility toward England, and still less were they in any degree e reflection upon the Secretary of State, whose patriotism, purity of purpose, knowlaccomplishments and high achievement in dealing with our foreign relations, especially in China, are fully and cordially recognized by men of all parties and all shades of opinion in the Senate. The amendments were made by the Senate solely because, in its opinion, they were necessary for the interest of the United States for the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal, and, consequently, for the sake of peaceful and harmonious relations with the rest of the world on that subject in the future. The votes by which they were adopted show this. The second, or Davis, amendment, was passed by a vote of 65 to 17, and the other two were adopted without division.

"The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the isthmian canal. Some good judges thought that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others believed that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still remained in force. To allow this doubt to continue would have been a grave mistake. The American people desired to be rid of the Clayton-Bulr treaty finally and beyond question. This is a reasonable and proper wish and to fulfill it is the purpose of the first amend-

"Under Article II of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as it stood, we were clearly bound, If engaged in war, to permit a hostile fleet, If it succeeded in getting inside the threemile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practical question, and it is of no consequence whether it is or not; it was a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to use the canal That promise we either intended to keep or else we made it, knowing that under the stress of war we should break it. If we meant to keep it then it was a promise no nation ought to make If we knew that we should not keep it in time of war then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself. This was the purpose of the second, or Davis amendment, which entirely disposes of any such promise and which follows exactly in principle, and almost exactly in words, Article X. of the Suez convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez Canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed in Nicaragua

"The third amendment strikes out Article III, by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty and thereby become partles to it. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty we should have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal. With England, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged to treat, but as we expect Europe to keep out of this hemisphere it seemed to the Senate unwise, however excellent and liberal the intention, to invite European nations to share in an American treaty and thus give them the right to meddle American affairs at any point.

"Such are the purposes of the three amendments which in no way derogate from the intention of the United States that this canal shall be a neutral highway for the world's commerce.

"Do you think England will accept or refect these Senate amendments?

Senator Lodge-"That is a question I have been asked many times, and upon which I don't think it would be right or proper for me to express an opinion. But I think ! can with propriety say a word as to our view of the amendments. It is well recognized in international law that, when the conditions under which a treaty has been made have radically changed and new conditions and new demands have arisen, this fact is an ample ground for seeking an abrogation or modification of the original instrument.

"The American people desire to build, and mean to build and control, the isthmian canal. They recognize that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, made fifty years ago, under conditions no longer existent, stands in the way. They have no desire to clear it from their path in a violent fashion by formally denouncing it, or by passing laws and taking action in contravention of its provisions, They wish to remove it by amicable arrangement in a suitable and becoming manner The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was framed for this object. The Senate is part of the treaty making power, and treaties sent to it for ratification are not strictly treaties but projects for treaties. They are still inchoate. In the exercise of its undoubted rights without the slightest reflection upon any one, and without a shadow of hostility to a friendly nation, the Senate, continuing negotiations begun by Mr. Hay, offers three new propositions to England.

"They ask her to omit the clause inviting other nations to adhere, which does not touch her at all. They ask her to conform to our desires by agreeing in unmistakable language o the supersession of the Clayton-Rulwer treaty by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which lian troops in South Africa had muthied to is the whole purpose of negotiation. They the South African colonial troops, the Was ask her finally to accept in this trenty the reservation of rights in time of war which she granted to Turkey in the Suez convention and of which, as the present possessor of Egypt, she is now herself the beneficiary. These propositions are all essential to American interests, and are fair, reasonable friendly, and in no possible sense offensive.

"England's interest in having the canal built, be it great or small, is second only to that of the United States, for she alone has, like the United States, large possessions i North America and both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. We agree that all vessels of commerce and of war shall pass through the a non-realization of the seriousness of their canal on the same terms as our own, and in war between other powers we agree to bre serve the neutrality of the canal toward all | belligerents. In deference to the wishes of Mearagua and Costa Rica in regard to this treaty, and not to any we may hereafter make with them, we relinquish the right to erect | deeply the disgrace entailed on the force permanent fortifications, and although there is no need of such fortifications, the right to erect them is an important right, and its relinquishment goes to the last verge of con-

the maintenance and defence of it are ours, and the American people will never permit a canal there which they don't control, bese the defence of the United States overrides every other consideration. In building and maintaining the canal we assume a great burden by which the whole world will benefit. and if we bear the burden alone the power and the control must be outs a one also. "We desire to dispose of the Clay ton-Bulwer | persons

MR. LODGE TELLS WHAT THE SENATE MEANT TO ACRIEVE. in Which They Are Offered and Thus End Controversy Over an Outworn Treaty.

are most averse to any other disposition of it England does not intend to go to war with us to prevent our building the canal, and if it is physically possible to build it we mean in any event to do so. Under these circumstances, we are very clear that it is as much for England's interest as ours to accept the new propositions in the friendly spirit in which they are offered, and thus end a controversy over an outworn treaty which is only a stumbling block in both nations. It is not to be doubted that the English Ministers, whose ability, experience and reputation are known to all the world, will duly weigh all these considerations and rightly comprehend the purpose of the Senate amendments and the spirit in which they are presented."

CRUISER ALBANY'S LUCKY ESCAPE. Went Ashore at Cavite, but Was Ploated Unin-

Jured. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -In a brief telegram received at the Navy Department to-day Rear Admiral Remey says the cruiser Albany ran ashore at Cavité, but was floated uninjured.

Congress Adjourns for the Holidays. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The Senate was called to order to-day by Mr. Fairbanks

(Rep., Ind.) and after prayer in which the sudden death of the wife of the President protem, of the Senate was feelingly referred to the Senate adjourned until Thursday, Jan 3. In the House Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) was In the House Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) was recognized to announce the death of his colleague, Dr. R. A. Wise, and to present the usual resolutions of regret and to authorize the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral to be held at Williamsburg. The resolutions were agreed to and the following committee was appointed by the Speaker Messrs. Weeks of Michigan, Aldrich of Alabama, Kahn of California, Roberts of Massachusetts, Minor of Wisconsin, Brick of Indiana, Gaines of Tennessee, and Jones, Swanson, Otey, Rixey, Hay, Lamb, Quarles, Lussiter and Rhea of Virginia. At 12:20 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 3.

Gen. Wood Says Cuba Is Healthful. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. - Gen. Leonard Wood has written the following letter to the Adjutant-General of the army regarding the sanitary condition of Cuba:

"I desire to invite your attention to the "I desire to invite your attention to the sanitary situation now existing in Cuba in order that general public opinion in the United States may be corrected. The Island is, as a whole, free from epidemic or contugious diseases at present, with the sole exception of Havana, where there still remain a few cases of yellow fever, though not enough to receive serious consideration."

Gen. George W. Davis in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Gen. George W. Davis, until recently commander of the Military Department of Porto Rico and formerly military governor of Porto Rico, arrived in Washington this morning and registered at the War Department. Gen. Davis was relieved from duty in Porto Rico when the military department there was consolidated with the Department of Cuba, and was assigned to duty in the Phillippines as inspector-general on the staff of Gen. McCarthur. He will proceed to Manila as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements.

No News of Massacre of Mohan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -A report that R. Dorsey Mohun of this city had been massaered with the members of an exploring party of which he had charge in Africa, has been set at rest by a despatch received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Townsend, the United States Minister at Brussels.

Mr. Townsend said:

"Congo officially notifies me that they have not received information from any source regarding the killing of Mohun and party."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Gen. MacArthur cabled the War Department this morning from Manila reporting the following movements of army transports: Conemaugh Westminster, sailed Dec. 15. Copack, Dec. 18: Transport Port Stephens, Dec. 20; Transport Almond Branch arrived yesterday.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The training ship Essex has arrived at the Norfolk anchorage, the training ship Topeka at Algiers, the cruiset Albany at Cavité, the collier Pompey at Aden, and the collier Alexander at Hong Kong. The gunboat Petrel has sailed from Cavité for Cuba.

Arizona Applies for Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -Gov. Murphy, of Artzona Territory, and Delegate Wilson appeared this morning before the Senate Committee on Territories and made arguments in support of the bill for the admission of Arizona as

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. - These army orders have Leave for one month is granted Capt, Frank S ariow, First Artillery.
Leave granted First Lieut, Henry A. Webber,
ssistant Surgeon, Department of Eastern Cuba,
extended one month.

These naval orders have been issued: Light, F. P. Baldwin, from the Essex to the Naval

cademy.
Lieut, R. Z., Johnston, from the Naval Academy
the Essex.
Chiel Sallmaker C. H., Jones, to Monongahela,
Ensign I., Shane, to duty on Kearsarge as watch
ad division officer.
These changes among officers on the Asia and division officer.

These changes among officers on the Astatic station have been made by Rear Admiral Remey.

Commander F. Hanford, to command of Cavité station. tion.
Leutenant-Commander J. C. Fremont, from the vité station to command the Culgoa.
Lleut. W. P. White from the Solace to the Don Juan

Austria.

eut. F. C. Bowers, from the Solace to the Brooklyn.

eut. P. Andrews, from the Solace to the Castine.

leut. W. S. Smith, from the Solace to the Concord.

leut. C. M. McCormick, from the Bennington nt Commander H. C. Gearing, from the

Lieutenant Commanuer along to the Manila.
Lieut. F. C. Bieg, from the Concord to the Solace.
Assistant Surgeon J. A. Murphy, from the Solace

to the Austria.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stepp, from the Solace to Cavité for duty with First Regiment of Marines.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone, from the Yosemite to Isla de Luzon.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson, from the Cavité Hospital to the Solace. maker G. VanMater, from the Yosemite

TROOPS REFUSED TO MARCH. Gen. Kitchener Explains Alleged Muting Among Australian Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN London, Dec. 21.- Mr. John Bryn-Roberts, a Radical member of the House of Commons having transferred his allegation that Austra-Office sent an inquiry to Gen. Lord Kitchener who denied the first allegation a few days ago, asking whether it was true that South African volunteers had refused to obey orders. Gen. Kitchener replied to-day that owing o a mistake in reference when discharging imcexpired for South African troops a certain number belonging to two corps had refused to march on one occasion

Gen. Roberts, thinking the men had some ground for their grievance, did not punish them, but reprimanded them. Gen. Kitchener ascribes their conduct chiefly to their unfamiliarity with military procedure and offence. He says it is absolutely untrue that there was any idea of using force to compel obedience. There was neither mutiny nor excitement. Both corps resumed service in the middle of November and have since done good work. Their officers felt by the action of their men, and it is considered crued to have made public an incident which all regret and which brilliant services have since entirely obliterated.

ARBITRATION PETITION SHELVED. "The vast expense of the canal is ours; Belgian Deputies Dodge Popular Request as to the South African War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. int ssets, Dec. 21. - The Chamber uties has referred to a committee a popupetition to the Government to offer arbitrate between Great Britain and the th African republics. This action is amount to shelving the petition, which signed by an enormous number of

treaty in the most friendly way possible. We MINISTERS WILL NOW SIGN.

> THE "IRREVOCABLE" CLAUSE LEFT IN THE AGREEMENT. Conger Misunderstood State Department's Instructions and Worked for Retention of the

> Word Great Britain Accedes, and the Note Will Be Signed in a Day or So. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -- More misunderstanding at Pekin has resulted in a further postponement of the signing of the preliminary agreement, and it became neces eary for the Secretary of State to send another telegram to Minister Conger today, instructing him to attach his signature The trouble has been almost entirely over

the statement in the preamble to the agreement that the conditions imposed on the Chinese were "irrevocable Great Britain sought to obtain the substitution of a milder word, realizing that China might not be able to comply fully with some of the conditions, or that it might be found desirable to revoke them. The United States adopted the British suggestion, and instructed Mr. Conger to urge the elimina-tion of the word "irrevocable." But these instructions reached Mr. Conger in somewhat confused phraseology, due to an omission of a cipher symbol, and he undertook

interpretation of the instructions was that he was to urge the retention and not the elimination of the word "irrevocable." The State Department has learned within the past twenty-four hours that he not only agreed to the use of this word, but made an active and successful effort to induce some of the other Ministers to join with him. On two occasions the State Department, in the belief that the objectionable term had been modified, had directed Mr. Conger to sign, only to learn overnight that the word had been retained.

to translate them without further communica-

tion with the State Department. His

As much time had been lost in attemptng to make Mr. Conger understand what his Government wanted, and as the delay was causing uneasiness, the President to-day directed Secretary Hay to have no further correspondence with Mr. Conger on the subject, but to instruct him to sign the agreement, "irrevocable" clause and all. The State Department learned to-day that

the British Government had also instructed its Minister at Pekin to sign the agreement. like the United States, Great Britain decided that delays were dangerous and concluded to swallow the objectionable term rather than risk further trouble.

With the assent of the United States and of the agreement has been removed, and it will be signed within the next day or two. Secretary Hay made a full explanation to the Cabinet to-day of the confusion which has existed between Mr. Conger and the State Department over the Government's state Department over the Governments position in regard to the use of the word "irrevocable" and how the President finally had felt obliged to direct Mr Conger to sign the agreement with the objectionable term not eliminated. In the discussion that followed there was a disposition shown to criticise Mr Conger for his seening unwillingness to understand the nature of his instructions and take a contrary view to that of the five nd take a contrary view to that of the Gov-

and take a contrary view to that of the Government.

From Secretary Hay's statement of Mr. Conger's explanation of his misunderstanding of the Department's instructions, it appeared that through the unintentional dropping of a cipher digit from the telegraphic copy of the instructions received by Mr. Conger, the cipher word "majority" was formed and this Mr. Conger construed to mean that ho was to conform to the view of a majority of the Ministers. Therefore, as the majority wanted the term "irrevocable" retained, Mr. Conger voted for its retention despite the instructions of the State Department to urge its elimination or modification.

The strangest phase of the diplomatic

or modification.

The strangest phase of the diplomatic mix-up is that this Government and Great Britain understood that a majority of the Powers had instructed their Ministers not to insist on the retention of "irrevocable." That certainly was the view of the diplomatic corps in Washington. Presumably the Ministers at Pekin have interpreted their instructions to suit their own views.

DELAY OF THE MINISTERS. Text of the Note Agreed Upon, but It Has Not Been Signed Yet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. RIN. Dec. 20 -While the agreed upon the text of the preliminary note to be presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, it has not yet been signed.

The manner in which Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, spoke at the meeting of the foreign representatives, indicated that the note would be signed on Saturday but it was evident to all that if the signa tures are not affixed now there will probably be a further delay lasting for weeks.

Mr. Conger was unwilling that the United States should assume responsibility for the delay and asked everybody to have it deermined finally not to change the note. All the Ministers agreed to this and another meeting was held to-day, for the purpose of signing the note. But at this meeting t was decided to wait until the translation of the document into Chinese had been completed. This work is being done by the interpreters of the allies, and, with the English and French translations, will be presented at the first joint meeting with

the Chinese plenipotentiaries. A place for the joint meeting has not been selected The Chinese envoys still think it should be held in the Great Temple of Buddha, while the Ministers insist it shall take place at one of the legations

The English modification of the preliminary note is to the effect that that Government cannot agree to the evacuation of Pekin and the province of Chihli by the ailled forces until the Chinese Government has satisfied the Powers that all the terms of the note will

be complied with. There has been some question as to what will satisfy the Powers short of compliance with the entire demands. Persons familiar with the Chinese say there will be no serious opposition to any of the demands, but that Chinese Commissioners will have to make a show of opposition to "save their faces" Chinese term really meaning to save their heads. Hence it is probable that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching will make counter propositions. The wording of the preliminary note certainly invites dickering.

The killing of Chinamen is still fashionable n Pekin. To-day the Germans beheaded hirteen for some trivial offences which in the United States would be punished with short terms of imprisonment. The Germans appear to have no regard whatever for the lives of Chinamen. The English also put three Chinamen to death to-day.

A Catholic native who has visited the villages near here returned to Pekin today. He reports that the native Christians are levying blackmail on the Chinese everywhere and committing depredations of all kinds. The effort to suppress gambling and oplum joints in the American district has afforded the native Christians a splendid opportunity for levying blackmail. They knew the loca on of these resorts and visited the proprietors from whom they forced money for "protection," These natives are so shrewd in covering up their tracks that it has been found impossible to prevent them from earrying on this sort of work, and the officers in charge of the district are seriously con-sidering the advisability of legalizing vice. LONDON, Dec. 21.- A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Pekin, dated yesterday, "The general basis of the preliminary note was agreed on to-day. The signing of the note was deferred pending a decision by America. It is considered certain that there

A Pekin despatch, dated yesterday, says: "Yesterday's meeting of the foreign Ministers was a somewhat stormy one, owing to the desire to discover who it is that discloses to the Chinese Envoys what every Minister is pledged to keep secret. Li Hung Chang invariably knows within two hours after each day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.—Ada

will be objections to some of the details."

A despatch from Shanghai of to-day's date says Chang Chi Tung, Vicercy of Wuchang, has notified the Consuls at Hankow that he has received an Imperial edict authorizing him to select a section of the river bank within three miles of the north gate of Wuchang. which he is to open to foreign trade. It will be named a self-opened port and will be the site for the future terminus of the Canton and Hankow Rallway

NOTE CONDEMNS OUTRAGES. Ministers Demand Indemnity for All Who Suf-

fered Injury in China. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Dec. 22 -A despatch to the Times

rom Pekin says that the health of Li Hung Chang, owing to his advanced age, is causing

The despatch adds that the preamble to the preliminary note which has been agreed upon by the Ministers is lengthy. It condemns the outrages as crimes unprecedented in in the history of mankind and as crimes against the law of nations and against humanity and It denounces the treachery of the Govern-

nent in declaring that it was protecting the egations when it was actually besieging them. It impeaches the murderers of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, and Sugiyama Akira. Chancellor of the Japanese legation, and the tortures and assassinaions of other foreigners. It adds that, compelled to march to Pekin

and vanguish the Chinese forces, the allied Powers now consent to accede to the petition to China for peace on the following irrevocable conditions, which are considered indispensable as reparation for the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrence. The note then sets forth the demands under twelve heads, as already detailed in THE SUN and by Chancellor Vor Bulow in the German Reichstag, including the emendations already cabled. The Times correspondent gives the follow

ing summary of the indemnity paragraph: "An equitable indemnity is to be paid to the States, societies, individuals and also the Chinese who suffered injury because of their employment by foreigners. China shall adopt financial measures acceptable to the Powers to guarantee payment of the indemnity and the service of loans."

In addition to the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition the note equires that their manufacture be forbidden. It is declared that until the condi-Great Britain to the statement that the con- tions are compiled with the Powers cannot hold out the expectation of a time limit for ditions imposed on the Chinese are irrev-ocable, the last obstacle to the perfection the removal of foreign troops from Pekin and the provinces.

> PRINCE CHING WARNED. Sir Robert Hart Urges Him Not to Dally With the Leniency of the Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Dec. 22.-The Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post says that Prince Ching. one of the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries, states that the Emperor and Dowager Empress are anxious to leave Singan-Fu, where the accommodations are poor and the surroundings unfavorable. Prince Ching declares that the private and Government property seized by the allies in Pekin is quite equal in value to the indemnity demanded by the Powers for the Boxer outrages.

Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Imperial Maritime Customs, saw Prince Ching Wednesday and advised him not to dally with the leniency of the Powers regarding the punishment of the guilty officials. He urged Prince Ching to take such action as would inspire respect. Prince Ching thought the execution of two or three of the guilty officials was possible, and that the lifelong imprisonment of Prince Tuan was certain.

EMPEROR GOING TO PERINT Said That He Left Singan-Pa on Wednesday Without Dowager Empress.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERIAN. Dec. 21 .- A despatch to the Frank furter Zeitung from Tientain says that Prince Ching's interpreter states that the Emperor. annuled by the Downger Empres left Singan-fu on Wednesday for Pekin.

RACING NOTES: BIBLE TEXTS

The Rev. Mr. Parker His Own Sporting Editor - 'The Eternity Stakes.'

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- In the Sun this afternoon the Rev. Mr. Parker prints next to a twocolumn prospectus of the mines owned by Mr. Bottomley, the proprietor of the paper, and in place of the usual racing column, what he calls a corrected race record, as follows:

"The Eternity Stakes: "The Start-Born in Sin-Behold, I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me?'-Psalm II. 5. "The Race-All gone out of the way -They

are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable: there is none that doeth good, no, not one.'-Romans, lii, 12. "The Finish-After Death the Judgment-'And it is appointed unto men once to die, but

after this the judgment.'-Hebrews, ix., 27. "The Weighing Room-'Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting.'-Daniel v., 27. "Settling Day-For what shall it profit a

man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'-Mark, vil., 36." The betting items include 10 to 1 on Bookmaker, 20 to 1 against Novice, 40 to 1 against Yokel, and 100 to I against Flats.

THE CUPIC DISABLED. Forty-six of the Crew Brought Ashore in Steam Ilfeboat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 21 -A steam lifeboat has brought forty-six of the crew of the White Star steamship Cufio ashore. The steamship is anchored off the Skerries, disabled. Immediately after rescuing the men on the Cute the lifeboat put out again and rescued the crew of a schooner which was stranded

at Prurbyn Point. An officer of the Cufic says that a gale set in soon after the Cufic, which had lost her propeller, and was returning to Liverpool in tow, left Queenstown. The tugs made little headway. As they approached Skerries the tow ropes broke and the Cufic lay at the mercy of the wind and sea. The captain immediately ordered that anchors be put out from bow and stern. They fortunately held in seventeen fathoms of water and prevented the steamer from drifting on the rocks. The tugs hovered near the Cuffe, but were unable to help her

The rescue of the crew by the lifeboats was a most dangerous undertaking. It occupied several hours. The seas constantly broke over the lifeboats as they were returning to the shore, and all the men were exhausted.

THE WESTERNLAND DISABLED. Heavy Gales of the Last Few Days Cause Many

Shipping Disasters. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 20 -Reports of shipping disasters in consequence of the great gales of the past few days continue to arrive. The latest is in regard to the Red Star Line steam ship Westernland, which was being towed to Southampton by the steamship Somerhill. Both vessels are now disabled off Weymouth The hawser by which the Somerhill was towing the Red Star ship parted during the storm-The Westernland's propeller is broken.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

meeting what has happened at that particular NEW BOER ENVOY HERE

WITH SOME WONDERFUL NEWS FROM THE FRONT IN SOUTH AFRICA. Gen. Ian Hamilton Captured by De Wet and sent Home to England Butter Went, Too. Because Boths Caught Him and Made Him

Promise to Gutt The Borrs Winning Out. Gen. Samuel Pearson, Assistant Head Commissary-General of the Transvani forces has been at the Union Square Hotel in this city for the last three weeks. His object in coming, here he says is to create a public entiment that will lead to representations to the Powers represented at The Hague peace conference urging that England be requested to modify the rigors imposed upon the families of the Beer fighters who are still in the field against the English forces. Gen. Pearson is an Afrikander of English He is evidently more used to but he is here under orders, and his fellow burghers expect a good deal of him because of his knowledge of English and his success as an executive head of the Boer commissariat. Until he came here he had never been out of outh Africa

Gen. Pearson earnestly asserts that the world is misinformed regarding South African affairs, because the cables are in English hands. To illustrate this he says that a reliable correspondent has informed him that Gen. Ian Hamilton, the English cavalry leader, was recently captured by the Boers and paroled and that was why he returned to England. The correspondent whose letter Gen. Pearson translated to a SUN reporter yesterday tells a similar story to account for. Gen. Buller's return, though regarding the capture of Gen. Buller he is not so positive as he is in regard to Gen. Hamilton This is the part of the letter as Gen. Pearson read it to the reporter:

"I hope you arrived safely at New York and can tell the American people about the war. I wired the other day to your wife at Barberton, but have not received a reply

Barberton, but have not received a reply.

As far as I can gather the women at Barberton are all right. Recently they made a procession through the streets on Compaul's birthday, cheering and singing the Volkslied. Afterward the English women did the same, whereupon the Dutch women began to stone them like little dogs, so that the police had to interfere.

"The Boers have been successful all along the line since you left. Steyn proclaimed Fouriesberg the capital of the Free State. De Wet has captured Gen. Hamilton and sent him home to England; otherwise he would have been shot. Buller, is is said, was once prisoner of Louis Botha at Lydenberg-Spitzkop. Botha sent him home to England. Buller had to promise to him never to fight again in the Transvaal. Otherwise the Boers would have shot him on the spot. So Buller left.

"The best of all is however, that the England.

again in the Transvaal. Otherwise the Boers would have shot him on the spot. So Buller left.

"The best of all is, however, that the English have to ask for passes from the Boers field cornets to travel safely with their ambulances. All trains get held up. The Boers lately captured five trains filled with ammunition and provisions; the English all made hands up. All bridges from Malalane to Watervall Onder are blown up and washed away, and only one wooden bridge is standing where the De Kaap River goes in the Crocodile River. But this bridge also will soon go to blazee

"* De Wet is so damned smart that he is drinking with the English and they don't know it. When they learn afterward from the natives that they had a drink with DeWet there is always considerable excitement. The Boers have plenty of food, ammunition and money, because the English bring plenty into the country.

The letter included items of information regarding "traffic manager." DeWet's operations in destroying the English lines of railway communication. Gen Pearson seemed husely delighted with the conduct of the Boer women at Barberton. The Boers had gathered large quantities of supplies at Barberton, he said, and foreseeing the necessity of evacuation he distributed to each Boer family enough supplies to last until February. These women have fared much better than those in other parts of the country. To aid the less fortunate, he seeks the help of American women. He hepes that they will sign an appeal to the signatory Powers of The Hague Conference, to secure better treatment of Boer non-combatants. Gen. Pearson exhibited copies of the following proclamation taken from the Johannesburg Gagette of July 21, to show just how severely the Boers are being treated:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for information that unless the men at present on commando be-longing to families in the Town and District of Krugersdorp surrender themselves and hand in their arms to the Imperial Authori-ties by the 20th July, the whole of their ties by the 20th July, the whole of their properties will be confiscated and their families turned out destitute and homeless.

By order.

G. H. M. RITCHIE, Capt. K. Horse,
Dist. Supt. Police.

KRUGERSDORP, 9th July, 1990.

GOD SAVE THE OUPPN

Gen. Pearson says he is confident that the English lines of communication will be cut so repeatedly that the invading forces will fare as Napoleon did at Moscow.

HENRY SIENKIEWICZ HONORED. Thirtieth Anniversary of His Literary Career to Be a National Affair.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, Dec. 21. Henry Sienkiewicz, the vell-known Polish writer, will celebrate at Warsaw to-morrow the thirtieth anniver eary of his literary career. The Russian Government will make it a national affair It sanctioned the purchase by the public of the Sienkiewicz family estate at Oblegorek. n the Kielce district, where the author was born, but which was subsequently sold outside of the family. The ceremonies in connection with the anniversary, which will take place in the Warsaw Town Hall, will include the presentation of the title deeds

o this property to M. Sienkiewicz. BANKER STERNBERG GUILTY. Two and One-Half Years at Penal Servitade

Ris Sentence.

Special Cable Despatch to TEB SUN BERLIN, Dec. 21. Sternberg, the wealthy Berlin banker who was charged with offences against morality, and whose arrest led to great police scandal, was found guilty to-day and was sentenced to penal servitude for two years and a half and to be deprived of his civic rights for five years.

Chief of Police Meerscheit Huellesen, wh was implicated in the revelations brought about by the charges against Sternberg, he having admitted that he received money from the banker, died to-day.

Steinway

THE STATE OF THE S

Steinway & Sons announce that their Holiday stock of pianos in specially designed cases is now open to inspection in the Steinway Art-Piano-Case Rooms at Steinway Hall. Lovers of decorative art are cordially invited. As each case is an original creation, the number of these instruments is necessarily limited. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to make an early choice.

Steinway & Sons beg to call Steinway & Sons beg to call the attention of their customers to the considerable length of time necessary for the manufacture of att-piano-cases to match particular pieces of furniture or after original designs, and respectfully urge the need of ample allowance when placing orders for instruments required for special occasions.

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BOARDING-HOUSE HORROR.

Elder Stater Held for Trial for Crucky on a Twelve-Year-Old Brudge's Testimony.

Aileen Lawrence, the young woman keeper of a boarding house at 264 East Seventy-eighth street, who is accused of beating her twelveyear-old sister with the branch of a tree so that the little girl's body is a mass of cuts and bruises and her face is black and blue, was held by Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville police court yesterday, after a long examination in the case, for trial in General Sessions on the charge of cruelty. The elder sister denied that she had beaten the child, but could not explain how she became so frightfully ill used. She expressed the opinion that Bertha had run away to Harlem, where the police found her, because she, Atleen Law rence, had threatened to commit her to an institution. Then she declared that the little girl was about to become a mother. The child told the Magistrate that she had been activity in the field than to his present work, assaulted by a man named Scott, and added that she was with her sister Aileen at the time. The prisoner fainted when the child told this part of her story. When she revived she said that she was to be married next Monday.

she said that she was to be married next Monday Dr. W. Travis Gibb, physician for the children's ociety, testihed that there were three abrasions and contusions on the girl's scalp, five on the face, fifty on her back crossing, each other, and all of them three and a half inches long by half an inch wide; more than twenty-five from shoulder to elbow, fifteen on the right arm, four on the breast and the abdomen, seven on the right leg and four on the left leg.

Witnesses for the elder sister said that they had been about the boarding house all day on Wednesday, the day the little girl says she was beaten, but they did not see or hear anything of it. The girl said that was because he was beaten down in the basement and her sister held in one hand the carving knife, so that she did not dare ery out, her sister having said she would kill her if she did.

WOMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Went to a Saloon With a Stranger, but Saw No Harm in That, She Said -Cabman Arrested. A woman who said that she was Mrs. Elizabeth Lung, wife of a naval officer of Boston

went to the West Thirtieth street police station yesterday afternoon and told Capt. Thomas that she had been drugged and robbed in a Raines law hotel at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue

of Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue on Thursday night. She also said that she was visiting friends in this city at 171 West Sevteenth street. She told this story:

"I was going home on Thursday night when I stopped at an oyster stand at Seventeenth street and Seventh avenue. A man spoke to me and we went and had a drink. I didn't see any harm init. After that I didn't remember anything until I woke up yester day afternoon in a room in this hotel I know I was drugged. A fur boa and cape which my husband gave me was gone, with my gold culf buttons and purse."

Last night she had William Courtney, a cabman, of 258 West Fifteenth street, arrested and accused him of being the man who had robbed her. He is well known in the Tenderloin and at one time owned three cabs.

The house at 11 West Seventeenth street

cahs.
The house at 171 West Seventeenth street,
where the woman says she is stopping with
friends, is a warehouse.

STUDENTS IN A TUSSLE.

Debate Between New York College Men Succeeded by a Row in the Street. The Clionian and the Phrenocosmian Literary Societies of the College of the City of New York had a debate last night in the Madison Square Garden concert hall. The subject was "The Partition of the Chinese Empire." While it was going on somebody stole '04's class flag. "Naughty Four," as this class is known, decided to have revenge on the '03 class and after the debate there was a clash

class and after the debate there was a clash on Madison avenue. About two hundred students took part in it.

They made such a noise that the superintendent of the Garden called up the West Thirtieth street police station and told Sergt. Townsend that there was a riot going on. The reserves hustled into the patrol wagon and hurried to the scene. They found a howling, struggling mass of students that melted away like snow in summer as soon as the bluecoats hove in sight. There were no arrests, but the police gathered up a pile of smashed hats and torn pieces of clothing.

LOCAL OPTION TAX REFORM LAW.

Wayne County Board of Supervisors Opposed to It -Grangers, Too. LTONS, N. Y., Dec. 21 .- The Wayne county Republicans and three Democrats, to-day voted to instruct Assemblyman Griffith and Senator Raines to vote and work against the proposed local option tax reform law and to work and vote against any legislation tending to release personal property from taxation. Twelve Republicans and one Democrat voted for the resolution, two Democrats opposing it. The matter has been under di cussion for three weeks, a representative from New York, favoring the proposed bill, appearing before the board and arguing for it. Grangerin this part of the State oppose the bill vigorously. proposed local option tax reform law and to

MAJOR CUIGNET PUNISHED.

Two Months in a Fortress for Violating Army Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS. Dec. 21.-Major Culenet, who was prominently identified with the Dreyfus case, and who was arrested by order of Gen. André, Minister of War, for violating army discipline by writing to the Prime Minister direct in connection with the famous Panizzardi telegram and making public a certain secret document, has been ordered to be detained

THE MAINE'S LAST TRIP. Brittsh Government Has No Further Use for

the Hospital Ship.

for two months in a fortress.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Dec. 21.-The Government has decided that it will not need the hospital ship Maine, which was fitted out by a committee of American women, after she arrived in England from China. The Maine sailed from China on Dec. 1 with 108 sick and wounded soldiers. She has been in active service over

a year. Quay Going to Harrisburg to Fight.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 21.-Former Senator S Quay is coming to Harrisburg on next Wednesday and he is said to be confident wednesday and he is said to be confident of his return to the United States Senate. It is understood that a complete list of the members of the Senate and House who will support Col. Quay will be published in a few days and should this be done it will certainly indicate the confidence of the stalwarts in their assertion that their leader will be reelected on the first ballot. The anti-Quay leaders say that all these matters are mere boasts of the regulars.

Woodruff and the Senate Committees. Senators-elect Henry Marshall, Rudolph Fuller and Arthur Audett will meet Lieut.-Gov.

Woodruff at his home in Brooklyn this after-noon to talk over Senate Committee appoint-ments. Senator Marshall, it is said, will be on the Cities Committee. River Mariners in Distress. Martin Cook, 40 years old, and his wife Nellie went to Bellevue Hospital last night and said that they were penniless and dsetitute and

wanted to be taken care of. The man told the

clerk that up to a week ago he owned a canal-

hoat and he and his wife lived on it. The boat foundered at Hastings on the Hudson. They spent what little money they had and then walked to this city. It took them three days to make the journey. They were sent to the city lodging house.

The Balley's Trial Postponed Again. NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—The official speed trial of the torpedo boat Bailey has again been postponed. It was impossible to secure the proper coal supply. To-day was the time set for the trials to standardize the revolutions of the propeller, but it was impossible to do even this. The best the boat would do was 29.5 knots. The steam pressure for 30 knots is 22 pounds, which was reached, but she would not hold her steam at that pressure and it was finally decided to suspend further trials until the proper coal can be secured.



Buy his Christmas present at man's store, and his smile of thanks won't be a grin with agony behind it.

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Warm dressing gowns for cold mornings. Bathrobes that take the chill off an icy plunge. Slippers that will bring slippered case to weary

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DIAMONDS

TRINITY NOT TO UNITE WITH YALE. President Hadley Denies the Truth of the Re-

ports of a Union. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21 .- President Hadley of Yale to-night said there was no truth in the report that Trinity College of Hartford was to become affiliated with fale University, nor had that plan or any other plan been presented to Yale officials. President Hadley said he knew of no Yale professor who could be in possession of information who could be in possession of information about something that had never any sub-

Hunger Made Him Insane.

stance

James Stewart, a painter, 42 years old, of 9 East 109th street, and his two children. Madeline and Maud, were found at their home yesterday, suffering from starvation The father, who had been out of work for months and who had sold all the furniture for money for food, was practically insane, and it was his raving that attracted the attention of the neighbors to his condition. Stewart was taken to Harlem Hospital and the children were sent to the Gerry society.

Levy, the Cornetist, in the Bankruptcy Court. LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 21 .- Proceedings begun to-day in the Bankruptcy Court show that the liabilities of Jules Levy, the cornetist, formerly of New York city, will be n the neighborhood of \$25,000, with assets of about \$:00. Levy lived in good style at Elkhart, where he got a salary of \$4.00 a year from ex-Congressman Charles Girard Conn to test musical instruments manufactured in the Conn factory.

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